The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. X. SATURDAY, *September* 17, 1796. No. 524.

...llow Citizens of Allegheny County,

...HE *ſubſcriber offers himſelf a Candidate at the enſuing Election for the Office of ...miſſioner, in the room of John Wilkins, ...q. he therefore requeſts your approbation ...d ſuffrage on that day.*

GEORGE ADAMS.

...ittſburgh, September 8, 1796.

...me to the plantation of

...HN M'LURE living in Mifflin town... Allegheny county, about the firſt of May ..., a bay Filly, 2 years old paſt, a large ... in her face, ſmall ſnip, ſome white on ... hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, ...ove property pay charges and take her ...

...ept. 6, 1796.

...ANG, (of Brownſville)

...ESPECFULLY informs the public, ... that with a view to the extention of ...mmerce by AUCTIONEERING or VEN... BUSINESS, conducted on principles ...ilar to Vendues in more capital places ... trade, he hath given bond and ſecurity ... the Office of Inſpection for the Fourth ...rvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, ac...rding to law, which prohibits commer...al vendues or auctioneering without ſuch ...e requiſite; and having obtained licenſe, ... offers his ſervices in that way to all the ...habitants of the country in the neigh...ourhood of the river Monongahela, and ...thin the ſaid ſurvey. He hopes from his ...xperience in trade, legally to conduct the ...rious branches of this buſineſs with or...er, punctuality, and diſpatch, and will ...deavour to give ſatisfaction to all who ...ay picaſe to deal with him. Public ſales ...ill be made by him within ſaid bounds at ...y place or places where numerous cir...umſtances may require. Sellers of pro...erty at his ſales may preſcribe the terms ... ſale by inſtructions, limiting prices below ...hich their property ſhall not be ſold, and ...recting whether for cash or credit, and ...hat kind of ſecurity and evidences thereof ...all be taken where credits are given; to ...ll which inſtructions the ſtricteſt attention ...ill be paid, and reaſonable compenſation ...ccepted, proportion to the manner in ...hich the buſineſs may be done.

He likewiſe buys and ſells on Commiſſion ... private ſale, all kind of property requir...d, and has Lands of his own in Monongo...la, county, Virginia, for ſale to ſettlers.

Brownville, Auguſt 16, 1796.

N. B. Inventories of Cattle, Invoices of Goods, and propoſals for public ſales of real property, together with written conditions of ſuch public ſales inſtructing the auctioneer whether to ſell for caſh or credit, what time of credit is allowed, and what ſecurity and evidence of ſuch credit ſhall be taken, will be received at D. Hamilton's, Eſq. Croſs roads by Capt. ARTHUR GERONER—at Union Town by JAMES GREGG, merchant—at Frederick Town by ISAAC JENKINSON, Eſq. in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, by WILLIAM M'CLURE, Eſq. and at his auction office in Brownſville. In conſequence of which the auctioneer will advertiſe a fixed day and ſell. Arrangements ſimilar will be made at other places as buſineſs may require. He will advertiſe property entered in this manner at his own expence; is provided with blanks of every neceſſary kind for the more ſpeedy tranſacting buſineſs.—Conveyancing will neceſſarily be attended to according to its importance.—All who wiſh to ſell at his ſales are requeſted to let him adverti...e to prevent diſappointment in his attendance, becauſe otherwiſe more than one property may be advertiſed for ſale on the ſame day. He earneſtly wiſhes to accommodate the intereſt and convenience of his employers, and at the ſame time notifies all who incline to be ſavers at vendues to be aware of conſequences in the law for undoubtedly the revenue officers muſt and will do their duty.

Attendance will be given at Union Town, Fayette county; at Cines, Greene county, and at Waſhington on ſuch buſineſs during court there.

Doctor Richard Murray,

REQUESTS all perſons indebted ... prior no more than three months, ... and ſettle their reſpective ac...ounts.

...ittſburgh, Auguſt 3, 1796.

WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townſhips adjoining the River Ohio.

Lots. No.	*Town ſhip.*	*Range* No.	*Deſcription of the ſeveral Lots.*
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich ſoil lying on M'Mahon's river anſwerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has ſufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich ſoil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
3	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich ſoil; remainder anſwerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich ſoil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich ſoil anſwerable to cultivation.
12	9	2	Of a good ſoil variegated with aſcents; timber oak, aſh, hickory ſugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil anſwerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, ſugar tree, aſh, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
14	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
14	2	3	The greateſt part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
15	7	2	An interior lot of good ſoil, anſwerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
18	9	2	Of a good ſoil variegated with aſcents; timber, oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
20	7	2	An interior lot of rich ſoil ſomewhat uneven but not ſo much ſo as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
24	8	3	Of a thin ſoil anſwerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good ſoil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar tree, cheſnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	1	4	Exuberantly rich ſoil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greateſt part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, ſugar maple, aſh and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
35	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich ſoil, remainder anſwerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber ſame as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, ſugar maple, aſh, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
9	7	4	No reſurvey has been made of theſe lots but they were when purchaſed recommended by the ſurveyors as very rich & valuable lots
4	7	4	
31	8	3	
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	2	
21	7	4	
22	7	4	
			Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the ſecond townſhip of the third range) contains 640 acres.
	3	1	A fractional part of a townſhip containing, excluſive of the lots reſerved to Congreſs, about three thouſand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the reſidue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thouſand acres, the greateſt proportion of which is the richeſt bottom land, it is nine miles below Whelen and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine ſituations for mills, and in the opinion of the beſt judges, it is one of the beſt ſituations for eſtabliſhing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of ſale are, one half of the purchaſe money paid down; and the reſidue in twelve months from the date of the purchaſe; and in caſe of approved notes with ſatisfactory endorſers being given for the ſecond payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaſer; where the ſecond payment is not made, ſatisfactory ſecurity will be given for the delivery of a good and ſufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchaſe, and if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchaſe money.

New York, 21ſt July, 1796. WILLIAM HILL.

☞ As the arrangements which were originally concerted for the ſale of the different Lots in the WEEGE BOTTOM that are advertiſed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, are changed; the ſubſcriber who is now appointed attorney in fact for William Hill, takes this method of giving as early notice as poſſible, that, he is arrived at Whelen, but is under the neceſſity of going to Muſkingum prior to the making of any ſales. He aſſures the people of this country, who wiſh to become purchaſers that ſaid lots or any part, are not to be ſold at New York, as heretofore advertiſed—and that immediately upon his return from Muſkingum, he will advertiſe the time and place when, and where, thoſe who wiſh to become adventurers in this rich body of land, may have an opportunity of purchaſing ſuch part or parts as they may conceive moſt conducive to their intereſt.

Auguſt 30, 1796. DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living on Peters creek, Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 4th of April laſt, a dark bay or rather brown Filley, two years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on one of her hind feet juſt below the paſture joint. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid Filly to the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Auguſt 12, 1796.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs juſt received and for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, September 2, 1796.

WANTED,

A ſober, careful perſon as a *POST RIDER. Apply to the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette. Sept. 2,* 1796.

Blank Executions for Magiſtrates, for ſale at this Office.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation ſituate in ... Ligonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county, Fairfield townſhip, adjoining lands of John M'Cuſky, John Menther, and others, containing 300 acres and allowance. This land is good, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow, land timber, and water, in a good neighbourhood, not more than one and an half miles from the Reverend George Hill's meeting houſe, and convenient to ſeveral grift and ſaw mills. The price will be low, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. An indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will apply to James Brady, Eſqr. Greenſburgh; Colonel Abraham Hendricks, near the land, or the ſubſcriber in Shippinſburgh.

WILLIAM COPLEY,

Auguſt 30, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, two Apprentice Boys, JOHN M'ANULTY, about 20 years of age, and JAMES M'ANULTY, near 19 years of age; they are brothers, and have relations about the waters of the Long run, and the neighbourhood of Byerley's tavern, in Weſtmoreland county. They are ſuppoſed to be concealed in that neighbourhood, or in the Forks of Yough. All perſons are hereby warned not to harbour ſaid Apprentices at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices in any jail ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, paid by*

WILLIAM DUNNING.

September 6, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Well improved Plantation containing, 250 acres, twelve miles from Pittſburgh, and one mile and an half from Thompſon's tavern on turtle creek. There is convenient buildings upon the place for the reception of the purchaſer; any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will firſt view it. There is erected on the place a convenient.—Diſtillery, upon an excellent ſpring of water, the Stills and Veſſels are partly new, being in uſe about two years and in good order for preſent buſineſs.—The diſtillery will be ſold with the place if required.—A conſiderable time will be given, and the payments made eaſy, for terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'FARLANE,

September 6, 1796.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE [*London*] SUN.

To the 17th of July,

Received by the HAMBURGH PACKET, capt. CLAY from Liverpool.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of the

BATTLE OF KIRPEN.

Head quarters of His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria.

Hackenhoven, June 20

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that His Royal Highneſs the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by Gen. Kray, marched yeſterday morning, at day break, in purſuit of that part of the Enemy's Army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of Gen. Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Duſſeldorff.

Gen. Kleber found himſelf under the neceſſity of halting that day on the Heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegburg, in order to give time for his reſerve, ammunition and baggage, to paſs the Sieg. He therefore occupied the very advantageous poſition that the heights afford, with about 24,000 men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be paſſed at a very few points. The approach to his center was about three hundred yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this poſition with the Heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above mentioned take their ſource. At the village of Kirpen, there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to

those where the enemy was posted; their right (looking towards, Ukareth) terminate in a deep ravine, their left on a plain opposite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a small wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their center side on its right. From this wood a long range of inclosures and small copses, intermixed with two villages and several scattered houses, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's position, nearly in a line with the Heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen side of Kirpen about seven hundred yards from the latter is a third range of Heights, which take exactly the same direction as those I have just described, their right being covered by a deep Ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the inclosures and small villages above mentioned.

Gen. Kray's corps consisting of about 11,000 men, viz. 32 squadrons of light cavalry, 2 battalions of granadiers, 6 battalions of fusileers, 2 battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horse artillery.

The Austrian Hussars fell in with a large Patrole of the enemy at the Village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with Gen. Kleber's posts, which they immediately forced towards his position, and Gen. Kray's advanced guard, consisting of one Sclavonian light infantry and one Walloon battalion, with several squadrons of light cavalry, and some horse artillery, formed upon the Heights of Kirpen.

Gen. Kleber, who could not easily discover Gen. Krey's strength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the Heights of Kirpen, and into the inclosures and villages that extended from thence between the two positions, and the cavalry of that wing, marched into the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack Gen. Krey's left, as soon as the latter [the infantry] should have established itself along the edge of the plain. A small part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines against Gen. Kray's right, to prevent his detaching from thence, whilst his principal body of cavalry, supported by 9 battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his center against the Heights of Kirpen. The Austrian cavalry, which was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before described; but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great superiority of number they were repulsed. However the battalion of Willoons and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this situation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as soon as its formation was completed, advanced against the Heights of Kirpen, and supported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Austrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of position in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Col. Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at last finding itself surrounded, began its retreat through the position, which it effected in a manner that deserves to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the Village and Heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the inclosures, and in the villages that bordered the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whole front it was engaged in a distant musquetry fire.

Gen. Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reserve, and remained upon his position to receive the formidable attack the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

Gen. Kleber brought a great quantity of Artillery on the Heights of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks, the one with two lines of cavalry, supported by his right wing of infantry, against Gen. Kray's left, and the other with 9 battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry against the center, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrians right in check.

The enemy now attacked Gen. Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of number gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed the front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied, under the protection of this able manoeuvre, and returning to the charge, supported by four battalions of Saxons, who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages & defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that side.

Whilst this was going on the 6 battalions and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the center of the Austrian position, supported by a most formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and some squadrons of cavalry in the first line, to which the advanced guard that, had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed as has been before observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred peaces without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general discharge, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive movement produced the desired effect; the French gave way. Gen. Kray's cavalry pursued them in, to the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory, in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and as the right still remained in the villages and inclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action; Gen. Kray was therefore obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the Heights of Kirpen. In the evening Gen. Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians were completely cut off.

Thus, my lord, ended an affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th near Wetzlar, because the object of contention was not of such magnitude as may, with justice, be stiled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the force of the Austrians.

Gen. Kray lost between 5 and 6000 men; The enemy had above 700 taken prisoners, left several hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports, had a very great number wounded.

Gen. Kleber retreated last night, as soon as it was dark, across the Sieg at Siegburg, from whence he is directing his march towards Dusseldorff, and Gen. Jourdan has re-crossed the Rhine, with all the rest of his army at Newied.

Defeat of Lefebre near Wetzlar.

WETSLAER, June 16.

The whole army of the Arch Duke having successively evacuated all their posts on the left bank of the Rhine, and received considerable reinforcements from Würmser's army, took a position between the Lahn and Sieg. The whole force of the Austrians posted from the Rhine to Friedberg, amounting to 80,000 men. Jourdan had also a considerable force beyond the Lahn, and as he received daily reinforcements, it was determined to make this day the 16th, a general attack upon his whole line.

But the French gen. Lefebre, who was probably informed of this plan, attempted to frustrate it by attacking the corps of gen. Werneck near Wetzlaer, on the 15th, before several corps of the Austrian troops had reached their respective positions on the Lahn. Altho' the Austrians fought with their wonted bravery, and were immediately supported by a corps of Saxons; the French gained at first some ground and it seemed to be their object to break through the Austrian line. Our troops began already to fall back, when happy for this city, the Arch-Duke arrived, and after him a considerable corps of Austrian Cavalry and Weilmunster: another numerous corps of Imperial troops approached at the same time from the camp of Rechtenberch. The French were then pushing out of the wood, on the border of which they established batteries, which kept up a tremendous fire.

The Germans immediately established two batteries, commanding the chief battery of the French, which was soon after turned by the Austrian cavalry, and attacked in front by the Granadiers and the Saxon Light horse, who stood several discharges of grape-shot; the battery was taken, and the French were compelled to retreat; but it was too late to pursue them through the wood.

This day the Austrians went in pursuit of the enemy, and are already 4 leagues advanced from this city.

At the commencement of the engagement of yesterday the French were superior in numbers; but the Austrians received such powerful reinforcements that, but for the night, the whole corps of Lefebvre must have been destroyed or made prisoners. Among the prisoners brought in is a French Colonel of Cavalry who had received eight wounds. There was in all seven pieces of artillery taken, four of which have been brought here. The Light Horse of Kirauzay took two, to Saxon Light-Horse two, and we hear three have been taken by the Grenadiers.

The Saxon Light-Horse had one man killed and 45 wounded, among the latter several officers. The Saxon Chasseurs suffered most, they had a Captain and a Lieutenant killed; one of their officers, and four or five of the Chasseurs had their hands cut off, by the French cannoneer when they were about laying hold of the cannon in the battery.—The loss of the Imperialists cannot be exactly stated.

Several inhabitants of this place who visited the whole field of action, immediately after the battle, maintain, that the number of killed on each side, amounted to about 500, and from this they concluded that there might have been about 900 wounded on each side.

PARIS, June 25.

"The reports of peace, which were believed for several days, and which [says L'Eclair] we only repeated after the public voice, are attributed to the arrival in Paris of an Austrian secretary of legation to Switzerland. We are assured he came to propose an armistice; but the conditions could not be agreed on. This secretary is returned.—It is believed that there is not any open negociation between France and Austria.

Adet minister plenipotentiary of the Republic to the United States of America, had demanded a successor. The Directory long sought for one. That embassy had been offered to several citizens, who had refused it, and particularly to Marey. Circumstances have changed in America, and the anti English party having recovered their influence, Adet has expressed a desire to retain situation, which the Directory has complied with.

LONDON, July 2.

The following message from the Directory was delivered to the Council of Five Hundred the 10th Messidor, [June 28]

"Citizens Representatives, the retreat of Gen. Jourdan was merely a stratagem, to draw to that side, all the forces of the enemy. It has succeeded, and facilitated to the gallant army of the Rhine and Moselle the passage of the Rhine, which it has effected in three columns, with the most brilliant success. The Fort of Kehl is in our possession; we made use of the enemys cannon to take it, and the bridge before Strasburgh is repaired. The Directory will state in the official journals the particulars which attended the passage, and the heroic actions of our soldiers in this important expedition.

"CARNOT."

July 6.

Two spanish generals have requested permission to join the French army on the Rhine under the pretext of perfecting themselves in military tactics; this circumstance, indeed would at any other period, excite no particular notice; but in the present relative situation of France and Spain, where the politics of the former are evidently gaining an ascendancy in the councils of the latter, it naturally leads to reflections of an unpleasant nature.

The whale fishery at Davis's Streights this year is productive beyond any former instance. All the vessels which have arrived from thence agree in this account the whales are so numerous that it is difficult to keep the vessels clear of them.

Singularities.—The Parish of Dranie, county of Elgin, in Scotland, contains 1040 inhabitants, and has a seaport. There is no lawyer writer, attorney, physician, surgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gypsey, Englishman, Irishman, foreigner of any description, nor family of any religion sect or denomination, except the established church; there has not been an instance of suicide during the thirty two years of the present minister's incumbency, nor has any native of the parish been hanged or banished in the memory of man.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

The Editor of the [London] Sun relates with exultation, that the Archduke's army has advanced to within four miles of Dusseldorff. Is there any reason to exult when the army of an ally has pushed to the brink of ruin; If the Austrian army has really pushed so far beyond the dangerous defiles, which is hardly possible, it would be proof of the presumption folly of the Royal Commander in Chief; the Republicans might then say:—"The Lord has struck our enemies with blindness, and delivered the Austrians into our hands."

JOURDAN, without being supported by MOREAU, could not expect any decisive success from his march beyond the Lahn, where the advantages of situation, and of supplying an army were all on the side of the Austrians; The country between the Main and the Lahn is besides, so intersected with natural territory, that the French could undertake to enter it, with an intention of pushing immediately forward in order to procure the means of subsistence to the army in the country beyond the line of neutrality. Lefebre had already decimated the corps of Prince WURTEMBERG, he had taken the Austrian magazines, consequently the object of the expedition of this corps was attained but JOURDAN wished to withdraw the Austrian army from the left bank of the Rhine, and to force them if possible towards Dusseldorff; he crossed the Rhine with some divisions, and marched to the Lahn. The Archduke without his whole army front left bank of the Rhine, and hurried on to check JOURDAN; who having his object attained, recrossed the Rhine to secure the positions abandoned by the Austrians, giving at the same time orders to KLEBER to fall back to the Sieg. The Archduke mistaking this retreat for a flight, did not fail to hasten JOURDAN's wishes by rushing on with all possible expedition to Dusseldorff. We know already how he advanced; but we shall soon be informed that his return will be attended with consequences the most fatal to the austrian army.

It may be expected that MOREAU, who is not so far from Guntzburg as the army of WURMSER, will have marched a corps of light troops to that place, to capture the principal magazines of the Austrians which are established there.

MOREAU has taken position between the Austrian armies on the Rhine, and that of Beaulieu. At the date of our last accounts the army of the Rhine and Moselle was only 5 miles from Landau, on the confines of Tyrol.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

As your paper abounds in political remarks, please to give the following observations a place in your Gazette.

Fellow Citizens of the Western Country,

THE general election will soon arrive, when the question may be asked, who shall we send to Congress? It may be answered, are there not that great politician, that eagle eyed Albert Gallatin, and that original genius, and great statesman William Findley, whom we sent last year, and them, why enquire any further.

The reply is, it must be admitted that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Findley possess great abilities. But their late conduct relative to the decision of a great national question, a question which, in its nature, involved the prosperity and happiness of the whole United States of America, has, or ought to have given offence to every individual in this western country.

It may be objected, those gentlemen were not singular in their vote on the decision of that great national question, for there were but a small majority in favour of the appropriation. No doubt but those two gentlemen had fully deliberated on the importance of that question before they decided thereon. Why then arraign their conduct, unless it can be proved that they were influenced from corrupt motives, which doth not appear? Do not certain articles of the commercial treaty with Britain militate against the French nation? And has not the conduct of the latter for a number of years, been formidable to America? Was it not owing to their timely interposition, that the war with Great Britain was greatly facilitated; or rather was not their interposition the efficient cause of our triumph over that haughty nation? The American army were crowned with laurels, but the French planted the garland. Again, a piratical invasion in times of peace between the two nations influenced the British nation to capture the American ships on the high seas, contrary to the law of nations—these were motives, no doubt, which influenced those two gentleman to vote as they have done.

I answer, that it must be a mistake in every American, and acknowledge with gratitude, that the French nation rendered great services to America during the late war with Great Britain, and that their conflict was greatly facilitated by their timely interposition. But we cannot [illegible]

thofe where the enemy was poſted; their right (looking towards, Ukarett) terminate in a deep ravine, their left on a plain oppoſite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a ſmall wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their center quite on its right. From this wood a long range of incloſures and ſmall copſes, intermixed with two villages and ſeveral ſcattered houſes, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's poſition, nearly in a line with the Heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen ſide of Kirpen about ſeven hundred yards from the latter is a third range of Heights, which take exactly the ſame direction as thoſe I have juſt deſcribed, their right being covered by a deep Ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the incloſures and ſmall villages above mentioned.

Gen. Kray's corps conſiſting of about 11,000 men, viz. 32 ſquadrons of light cavalry, 2 battalions of granadiers, 6 battalions of fuſileers, 2 battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horſe artillery.

The Auſtrian Huſſars fell in with a large Patrole of the enemy at the Village of Weyerbuſch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with Gen. Kleber's poſts, which they immediately forced towards his poſition, and Gen. Kray's advanced guard, conſiſting of one Sclavonian light infantry and one Walloon battalion, with ſeveral ſquadrons of light cavalry, and ſome horſe artillery, formed upon the Heights of Kirpen.

Gen. Kleber, who could not eaſily diſcover Gen. Krey's ſtrength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the Heights of Kirpen, and into the incloſures and villages that extended from thence between the two poſitions, and the cavalry of that wing, marched into the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack Gen. Krey's left, as ſoon as the latter [the infantry] ſhould have eſtabliſhed itſelf along the edge of the plain. A ſmall part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines againſt Gen. Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilſt his principal body of cavalry, ſupported by 9 battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his center againſt the Heights of Kirpen. The Auſtrian cavalry, which was poſted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before deſcribed; but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great ſuperiority of number they were repulſed. However the battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this ſituation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as ſoon as its formation was completed, advanced againſt the Heights of Kirpen, and ſupported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Auſtrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of poſition in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Col. Brady, ſtood firm, repulſed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at laſt finding itſelf ſurrounded, began its retreat through the poſitions, which it effected in a manner that deſerves to be repreſented as an example of bravery and diſcipline which may be equalled, but can never be ſurpaſſed. The French were now maſters of the Village and Heights of Kirpen; their right wing had eſtabliſhed itſelf on the edge of the incloſures, and in the villages that bordered the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Auſtrians, with whole front it was engaged in a diſtant muſquetry fire.

Gen. Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reſerve, and remained upon his poſition to receive the formidable attack the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

Gen. Kleber brought a great quantity of Artillery on the Heights of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks, the one with two lines of cavalry, ſupported by his right wing of infantry, againſt Gen. Kray's left, and the other with 9 battalions of infantry, ſupported by a large body of cavalry againſt the center, whilſt his left advanced ſufficiently to keep the Auſtrians right in check.

The enemy now attacked Gen. Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great ſuperiority of number gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry poſition, changed the front, and kept up ſuch a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their purſuit. The Auſtrian cavalry rallied, under the protection of this able manoeuvre, and returning to the charge, ſupported by four ſquadrons of Huſſars, who had juſt arrived, drove back the French into the villages & defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that ſide.

Whilſt this was going on the 6 battalions and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced againſt the center of the Auſtrian poſition, ſupported by a moſt formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and ſome ſquadrons of cavalry in the firſt line, to which the advanced guard that, had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed as has been before obſerved, a ſecond line. Theſe moſt gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred peaces without firing, except from their cannon. The firſt line of infantry then gave a general diſcharge, and charged with their bayonets. This deciſive movement produced the deſired effect; the French gave way. Gen. Kray's cavalry purſued them in, to the village, and the Auſtrians proved finally victorious. They were not however, in ſufficient force to profit of this victory, in the manner they might otherwiſe have done, eſpecially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a ſtrong reſerve, and as the right ſtill remained in the villages and incloſures which they had taken poſſeſſion of in the beginning of the action; Gen. Kray was therefore obliged to content himſelf with forcing the enemy to abandon the Heights of Kirpen. In the evening Gen. Kleber retired his right wing into his poſition; but a battalion at the extremity of his left that had advanced to turn the right of the Auſtrians were completely cut off.

Thus, my lord, ended an affair, which, though leſs important than that of the 15th near Wetzlar, becauſe the object of contention was not of ſuch magnitude as may, with juſtice, be ſtiled equally brilliant; particularly when we conſider that the French had more than double the force of the Auſtrians.

Gen. Kray loſt between 5 and 600 men; The enemy had above 700 taken priſoners, left ſeveral hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports, had a very great number wounded.

Gen. Kleber retreated laſt night, as ſoon as it was dark, acroſs the Sieg at Siegburg, from whence he is directing his march towards Duſſeldorff, and Gen. Jourdan has re-croſſed the Rhine, with all the reſt of his army at Newied.

Defeat of Lefebre near Wetzlar.

WETSLAER, June 16.

The whole army of the Arch Duke having ſucceſſively evacuated all their poſts on the left bank of the Rhine, and received conſiderable reinforcements from Würmſer's army, took a poſition between the Lahn and Main. The whole force of the Auſtrians poſted from the Rhine to Friedberg, amounting to 80,000 men. Jourdan had alſo a conſiderable force beyond the Lahn, and as he received daily reinforcements, it was determined to make this day the 16th, a general attack upon his whole line.

But the French gen. Lefebre, who was probably informed of this plan, attempted to fruſtrate it by attacking the corps of gen. Wernieck near Wetzlaer, on the 15th, before ſeveral corps of the Auſtrian troops had reached their reſpective poſitions on the Lahn. Altho' the Auſtrians fought with their wonted bravery, and were immediately ſupported by a corps of Saxons; the French gained at firſt ſome ground and it ſeemed to be their object to break through the Auſtrian line. Our troops began already to fall back, when happy for this city, the Arch Duke arrived, and after him a conſiderable corps of Auſtrian Cavalry and Wellmunſter: another numerous corps of Imperial troops approached at the ſame time from the camp of Rechtenberch. The French were then puſhing out of the wood, on the border of which they eſtabliſhed batteries, which kept up a tremendous fire.

The Germans immediately eſtabliſhed two batteries, commanding the chief battery of the French, which was ſoon after turned by the Auſtrian cavalry, and attacked in front by the Granadiers and the Saxon Light horſe, who ſtood ſeveral diſcharges of grape-ſhot; the battery was taken, and the French were compelled to retreat; but it was too late to purſue them through the wood.

This day the Auſtrians went in purſuit of the enemy, and are already 4 leagues advanced from this city.

At the commencement of the engagement of yeſterday the French were ſuperior in numbers; but the Auſtrians received ſuch powerful reinforcements that, but for the night, the whole corps of Lefebvre muſt have been deſtroyed or made priſoners. Among the priſoners brought in is a French Colonel of Cavalry who had received eight wounds. There was in all ſeven pieces of artillery taken, four of which have been brought here. The Light Horſe of Kinauzay took two, the Saxon Light-Horſe two, and we hear three have been taken by the Grenadiers.

The Saxon Light-Horſe had one man killed and 45 wounded, among the latter ſeveral officers. The Saxon Chaſſeurs ſuffered moſt, they had a Captain and a Lieutenant killed; one of their officers, and four or five of the Chaſſeurs had their hands cut off, by the French cannoneer when they were about laying hold of the cannon in the battery.—The loſs of the Imperialiſts cannot be exactly ſtated.

Several inhabitants of this place who viſited the whole field of action, immediately after the battle, maintain, that the number of killed on each ſide, amounted to about 600, and from this they concluded that there might have been about 900 wounded on each ſide.

PARIS, June 25.

"The reports of peace, which were believed for ſeveral days, and which [ſays L'Eclair] we only repeated after the public voice, are attributed to the arrival in Paris of an Auſtrian ſecretary of legation to Switzerland. We are aſſured he came to propoſe an armiſtice; but the conditions could not be agreed on. This ſecretary is returned.—It is believed that there is not any open negociation between France and Auſtria.

Adet miniſter plenipotentiary of the Republic to the United States of America, had demanded a ſucceſſor. The Directory long fought for one. That embaſſy had been offered to ſeveral citizens, who had refuſed it, and particularly to Marey. Circumſtances have changed in America, and the anti Engliſh party having recovered their influence, Adet has expreſſed a deſire to retain it; which the Directory has complied with.

LONDON, July 2.

The following meſſage from the Directory was delivered to the Council of Five Hundred the 10th Meſſidor, [June 28]

"Citizens Repreſentatives, the retreat of Gen. Jourdan was merely a ſtratagem, to draw to that ſide, all the forces of the enemy. It has ſucceeded, and facilitated to the gallant army of the Rhine and Moſelle the paſſage of the Rhine, which it has effected in three columns, with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The Fort of Kehl is in our poſſeſſion; we made uſe of the enemys cannon to take it, and the bridge before Straſburgh is repaired. The Directory will ſtate in the official journals the particulars which attended the paſſage, and the heroic actions of our ſoldiers in this important expedition.

"CARNOT."

July 6.

Two ſpaniſh generals have requeſted permiſſion to join the French army on the Rhine under the pretext of perfecting themſelves in military tactics; this circumſtance, indeed would at any other period, excite no particular notice; but in the preſent relative ſituation of France and Spain, where the politics of the former are evidently gaining an aſcendancy in the councils of the latter, it naturally leads to reflections of an unpleaſant nature.

The whale fiſhery at Davis's Streights this year is productive beyond any former inſtance. All the veſſels which have arrived from thence agree in this account the whales are ſo numerous that it is difficult to keep the veſſels clear of them.

Singularities.—The Parith of Dranie, county of Elgin, in ſcotland, contains 1040 inhabitants, and has a ſeaport. There is no lawyer writer, attorney, phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gypſey, Engliſhman, Iriſhman, foreigner of any deſcription, nor family of any religion ſect or denomination, except the eſtabliſhed church; there has not been an inſtance of ſuicide during the thirty two years of the preſent miniſter's incumbency, nor has any native of the parith been hanged or baniſhed in the memory of man.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

The Editor of the [London] Sun relates with exultation, that the Archduke's army has advanced to within four miles of Duſſeldorff. Is there any reaſon to exult when the army of an ally has puſhed to the brink of ruin; If the Auſtrian army has really puſhed ſo far beyond the dangerous defiles, which is hardly poſſible, it would be proof of the preſumption folly of the Royal Commander in Chief; the Republicans might then ſay:—"The Lord has ſtruck our enemies with blindneſs, and delivered the Auſtrians into our hands."

JOURDAN, without being ſupported by MOREAU, could not expect any deciſive ſucceſs from his march beyond the Lahn, where the advantages of ſituation, and of ſupplying an army were all on the ſide of the Auſtrians; The country between the Main and the Lahn is beſides, ſo interſected with natural ſe-

riority, that the French could not undertake to enter it, with an intention of paſſing immediately forth in order to procure the means of ſubſiſtence to the army in the country beyond the line of neutrality. KLEBER had already decimated the corps of Prince WURTEMBERG, he had taken the Auſtrian magazines, and conſequently the object of the expedition of this corps was attained but JOURDAN wiſhed to withdraw the Auſtrian army from the left bank of the Rhine, and to force them if poſſible towards Duſſeldorff; he croſſed the Rhine with ſome diviſions, and marched to the Lahn. The Archduke without ſaving his whole army from the left bank of the Rhine, and hurried on to check JOURDAN; who having his object attained, recroſſed the Rhine to ſecure the poſitions abandoned by the Auſtrians, giving at the ſame time orders to KLEBER to fall back to the Sieg. The Archduke miſtaking this retreat for a flight, did not fail to haſtily JOURDAN's wiſhes by puſhing on with all poſſible expedition to Duſſeldorff. We know already how he advanced; but we ſhall ſoon be informed that his return will be attended with conſequences the moſt fatal to the auſtrian army.

It may be expected that MOREAU, who is not ſo far from Guntzburg as the army of WURMSER, will have marched a corps of light troops to that place, to capture the principal magazines of the Auſtrians which are eſtabliſhed there.

MOREAU has taken poſition between the Auſtrian armies of the Rhine; and that of Bavaria. At the date of our laſt accounts the army of the Rhine and Moſelle was only 5 miles from Lindau, on the confines of Tyrol.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

As your paper abounds in political remarks, pleaſe to give the following obſervations a place in your Gazette.

Fellow Citizens of the Weſtern Country,

THE general election will ſoon arrive, when the queſtion may be aſked, ſhall we ſend to Congreſs? It may be anſwered, are there not that great politician, the eagle eyed Albert Gallatin, and the original genius, and great ſtateſman William Findley, whom we ſent laſt year, and them, why enquire any further.

The reply is, it muſt be admitted that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Findley poſſeſs great abilities. But their late conduct relative to the decision of a great national queſtion, a queſtion which, in its nature, involved the proſperity and happineſs of the whole United States of America, has, or ought to have given offence to every individual in this weſtern country.

It may be objected, thoſe gentlemen were not ſingular in their vote on the queſtion of that great national queſtion, for there were but a ſmall majority in favour of the appropriation. No doubt but thoſe other gentlemen had fully deliberated on the importance of that queſtion before they decided thereon. Why then ſhould they contract, unleſs it can be proved that they were influenced from corrupt motives, which doth not appear? Do not the articles of the commercial treaty with Britain militate againſt the French nation? And has not the conduct of that nation, for a number of years, been favourable to America? Was it not owing to the timely interpoſition, that the war with Great Britain was greatly facilitated? or rather was not their interpoſition the cauſe of our triumph over that haughty nation? The American army were crowned with laurels, but the French placed the garland. Again, a piratical war in times of peace between the two nations influenced the Britiſh nation to capture American ſhips on the high ſeas, contrary to the law of nations—theſe were motives, no doubt, which influenced thoſe two gentleman to vote as they have done.

I anſwer, that it muſt be admitted by every American, and acknowledged with gratitude, that the French nation rendered great aids to America during the late war with Great Britain, and that the conflict was greatly facilitated by their interpoſition. But we cannot [illegible]

that the friendly part that great and generous nation took with America, was the efficient cause of our triumph over the English nation. The intrepidity—the heroic acts—the warlike feats, and repeated success of that renowned nation, who, for a number of years, have contended with the combined powers of Europe, sufficiently demonstrate what a nation can do when contending for liberty. And if the French nation have had the advantage over those combined powers for a number of years, and have actually reduced some of them to the necessity of suing for peace, is there not a probability, nay, almost a certainty, that America, who also fought for liberty, would have been crowned with victory, without the interposition of France?

With regard to the piratical conduct of the British ships on the high seas, an Englishman might answer, that the British nation were then at war with France—that America was a neutral power, and as such should have restrained her subjects from conveying provisions and warlike stores to the enemies of Britain. But if no restraint was laid on them, and they would thus act unkindly, let them receive the fruits of their temerity But the appropriation is now made, the treaty carried into effect, and peace, I hope, established upon a permanent footing.

But what must have been the situation of America, had the commercial treaty with Britain been frustrated, as those two gentlemen would have wished? Not a single vessel from the American ports could have ventured out to sea without danger of being captured—not one of the American posts occupied by the British soldiery would have been given up—the navigation of the Mississippi river would have been of no benefit—the Indian tribes would have combined for the destruction of the frontiers; they would have made frequent inroads on the frontier settlements, prevented the settling the lands north and west of the Ohio river, scalped women and children, drove the frontier inhabitants into forts, and stopped emigration to this western country.

Now, my fellow citizens, could you but realize the calamitous situation to which you must inevitably have been reduced, had those two gentlemen have gained the point for which they so long and so zealously contended, you certainly would curse their conduct on that memorible occation.

AN ELECTOR FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

To the several companys of grantees by warrants under the authority of the law of Pennsylvania, since become null and forfeited in pursuance of the same law.

GENTLEMEN, sundry of the actual settlers to whom you have addressed your obliging pamphlet dated May 13th 1796, have red it, and did direct me by one of their resolves of their committe, presented in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 10th of September 1796, to address to you in their behalf, an essay on the explanation of the law before alluded to also some observations on the queries and answers contained in your pamphlet; that you may have no reason to blame them for want of gratitude. They do sincerely wish they were able to offer you something worthy of your notice. But what can you expect from frontier men: your eastern friends and all the new manufactured petit writers of your opulent city, will tell you, that except the beaver skin which the frontier men lay upon and his gun, he is a stranger to every thing else; be then industrious gentlemen; add this last virtue to so many other you already are possessed of. You have bestowed upon several of your western fellow citizens, sundry copies of a pamphlet containing the laws 3d of April, 1792 you have added to it, what you call the opinion of the oracles of the Eastern Bar thereon; and as you express it, all that at your own expense!!! what prodigious zeal, of gratitude you do discover in instructing gratis your ignorant fellow citizens! in advising them to relinquish their actual settlements, and give you their lands gratis! no doubt but what your patriotism shall be known far and wide.

Taking up the law as you did; I mean the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of 3d April 1792, amongst other provisions you find, that in the 3d and 5th section, the law determine upon two words of obtaining the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, situated North and West of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers; the one is by obtaining a warrant at the land office, upon application containing a particular description of the land applyed for; the other is by settling, and improving the tract of land upon which no warrant is entered; both warrantees and settlers are holding their lands in trust, when they have discharged the obligations legally incumbent upon them, and both equally liable to the same forfeiture in case of failure. See the 9th section: it is provided in the same section; "that any actual settler, or any grantee in any such original or succeeding warrant, shall by force of arms, of the enemies of the U. States be prevented from making such actual settlement, or be driven from or prevented from performing the conditions in the ensuing section, then and in every such case, the said settler or grantee, his heirs and assigns, shall be entitled to have, and to hold the said land, in the same manner as if such actual settlement had been made and continued." By this proviso, the law creates a fiction, an ideal settlement, to replace the real one, should the settlers, or grantees by warrant, be prevented from making their actual settlement; or should they be driven there from by the enemies of the U. States this ideal or fictitious settlement is created by the law, to answer in the case it is created for, all the lands and purposes of the real or actual one; it is created equally for the warrantee, or the actual settler prevented from making an actual settlement, or driven there from: to illustrate its affects without using an hypothesis. I shall apply to the real case of several actual settlers and improvers such as I know some in the two Beaver Creek settlement.

Soon after the law 3d of April 1792 had reached our western country, and before any warrants were entered in the survey books; several inhabitants of the frontiers; adventured to go and attempt to settle in the same year 1792 on some parts of the unappropriated lands, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: under the authority of the law before meutioned; they reached the spot where they intended to make their settlements; there they began to chop trees, make deadnings, cut house logs, to plant seeds &c. some did more, some less. But from an idea of imminent danger, from the discovery of Indians, or of their tracks, or of new hostilities, became so much afraid, as to be prevented from making their intended actual settlement and improvement, and left it in statu quo. I say, that having complyed with the law as far as it was in their power, consistent with their personal safety; being prevented by the enemies of the United States, and of course being in the pointed case of the law; the fictitious settlement is created in their favour, without any difference; and to the same effect as if they had been prevented from making a settlement as warrantees. All they are bound to do, is to persist in their endeavours, in making their actual settlements and by so dowing "they and their heirs, "are entitled to have, and to hold, the "said, land in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made, and continued. Continuing to speak of the actual settlers in the two Beaver Creek settlements in the case before mentioned; it is notorious, that they have persisted in their endeavours during war, and made an actual settlement since peace, and are going on discharging most punctually the obligations imposed upon them by law.

Then under what authority or pretence could the pretended population company, or other grantees by warrant claim their land so settled; it cannot be in the law or else one could find it at last; but perhaps it is the opinion of the lawyers contained in the 3d answer in this pamphlet, which I shall recite.

Nothing short of an actual settlement & improvement, made prior to the date of the entry of a warrant with the deputy surveyor, can prevent the deputy surveyor from surveying the land in pursuance of a warrant.

Not the least difference is to be found between the query and the answer. What consonance; what good understanding! appears to exist, between the chants and the counsellors.

Unacquainted as I am in a great degree with the law, of my adapted country, no name, nor other consideration, shall deterr me, from combatting an opinion, which I am perswaded is erroneous.'

I contend and support, that something short of an actual settlement, and improvement &c. can prevent in a particular case, the deputy surveyor, from surveying the land in pursuance of the warrant. And to prove my assertion I need only to allude to the case, above mentioned, those settlers had made their settlements and improvements, in the first time they had only attempted and been prevented to it, and yet from the oppression of the law by this single act of attempt, they and their heirs had become intitled to have, and to hold, the land in the same manner, as if the improvement had been made and continued; if so, if the law gives the land in trust, on the bear attempt of settling when prevented from making an actual settlement, and improvement; it is evident that something short of an actual settlement & improvement &c. can preven in a particular case, the deputy surveyor from surveying the land in pursuance of a warrant. It is evident, that when the surveyor was surveying lands, some time in the spring 1795, on the waters of Big and Little Beaver, in pursuance and upon warrants; the refusal he made at that time to many actual settlers (then on their premisses persisting in their endeavours to make an actual settlement) upon their application, to have their several tracts of land, marqued out & surveyed as the law directs, section 8th the grossest mistake, if no more, that a public officer can ever be guilty of.

To be continued.

An account of a melancholy transaction which took place in New-York, many years ago.

IT was in the commencement of autumn, that Orlando, the only son of a respectable merchant of New-York prevailed upon the amiable Arria, to whom he had long been engaged, to fix upon a day for the celebration of their nuptials; and he had the happiness to see that morning, ushered in with the warmest benedictions and wishes for its future felicity, that pure friendship can bestow. Arria's relations and his own, together with a numerous acquaintance, attended at the house of her parents, whose only child she was, and whose very existence seemed to hang upon hers.—Unaffected satisfaction presided in the assembly, light hearted wit broke forth in a thousand brilliant sallies, while joy heightened the flush on the cheek of youth, and smoothed the furrows on the brow of age; nor did the sprightly fair one, who was just verging upon sixteen, fail to exert herself to enhance the hilarity of the company.—When a convenient time had elapsed, the priest arose in order to begin the ceremony, but upon looking round, observed that the young lady was not present; one of the bride's maids was therefore dispatched to inform her that the company were in waiting for her, but she returned with much disorder, and told them that Arria was not to be found;—her mother offended at this seeming want of respect for their guests, went in quest of her, herself, as did several of the family: but they all, after absenting themselves for a long time, returned with the surprising account that none knew where she was.—The alarmed assembly then separated to search for her, some supposing that a false delicacy might have prevailed upon her to conceal herself, and others were apprehentive that some fearful accident had befallen her; every apartment, therefore, of the house in which they were, and likewise the neighbours, together with the wells and cisterns were examined, but all to no purpose; for when night spred her shadows upon the earth, there still appeared no trace of her they sought.

For several succeeding days strict enquiries were made concerning her, but all proved fruitless, Orlando and her parents, gave her up for lost, abandoning themselves to all the agonies of grief;—Sometimes, in frantic anguish, they would accuse her of being false to Orlando, and being with some more favoured lover; and again they would melt in the tenderness of affection, and bewail the unknown chance which had wrested her from their bosoms; but suspence barbed the shafts of sorrow,—the susceptible heart of Orlando sunk beneath its weight, and before the next May opened upon the smiling year, he had sought,

"The dreary regions of the dead,
"Where all things are forgot."

It was in that month, that the mother of Arria, having occasion to put away some winter apparel, ascended to the garret, where in a remote corner was placed a large sea chest with a SPRING LOCK; believing it to be empty, she attempted to open it when finding that the spring had catched, she had recourse to the key which lay by it—it unlocked—and she partly raised the lid—but such a horrid smell of putridity burst through the aperture, that the lid fell from her hands!—a frightful idea flushed through her brain, and uttering a death—like shriek, she fell upon the floor!—Some of the family who were in the apartment below, heard her & hasted to her assistance.—As soon as she was capable of motion, she raised her hand, and pointing to the chest, they instantly opened it, and beheld the ghastly skeleton of the once lovely Arria!!! who, it seems, in a fit of frolic had thrown herself therein, expecting every moment to be sought for! but, no doubts, she fainted as soon as she heard the lock shut, and as the chest was too close to admit any air, she must have suffocated before she had a full sense of her deplorable situation! ANNA.

New-York, August 18, 1796.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.

The grand jury of Westmoreland county, having completed their other business, proceeded to speak of a ticket for the ensuing Election, when the following was generally adopted.

Governor.—THOMAS MIFFLIN.
Congress.—WILLIAM FINDLEY,
Assembly.—BENJAMIN LODGE, GEO. SMITH, MICHAL RUGH.
Com.—ROBERT DICKEY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has just compleated his new Machine boat, and on making a full experiment finds that the boat with six horses on board turning the watter works, will penetrate five miles per hour, against a current four miles per hour, and carry forty five tons burthin, and will go down stream in such current at the rate of nine miles per hour, and carry fifty five tons burthin. Said boat is now ready to take in loading or passengers for Limestone, Cincinnati; or any other place not going further than Cincinnati & to return to this place immediately. Any person having loading to a considerable amount at any place on the navigable waters of the Monongahela or Ohio by applying to the subscriber may depend on having it carried to any of the aforementioned places with care and on moderate terms.

DANIEL HEALER.

Port Perry September 16, 1796.
Formly known by the mouth of Turtle Creek.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last night from the Subscriber, living in the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, MARY QUIN, an indented Irish Servant Girl, about twenty years of age, about 5 feet high, thick set, walks straight, a fair complexion, fair hair rather short, and has good teeth. She carried off six good Blankets, some with blue, others with red stripes across the ends, a dark cotton Gown almost new, many pairs of Sheets, Shifts, Stockings, Aprons, some Linen and some Muslin, number yet unknown, a green silk Umbrella almost new, &c. Mark on some of the articles, W. S. H.

She went in company with a certain JAMES WILSON, by trade a Weaver, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a down look, when spoken to, thin visage, dark hair queued; had on when he went away yellow Cassimer Vest and Breeches, a blue Coat with plated buttons, a dark great coat, supposed to be in his luggage. Whoever takes up the said Runaway's and Robbers, and secures them in any Gaol so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or Ten Dollars for either of them, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM HARRIS.

York, August 11, 1796.

N. B WILSON has a Pass Signed by Andrew Johnston, Justice of the Peace, and a Certificate under it signed by Philip Goss.

THE *Members who compose the Westmoreland County TROOP of HORSE are requested to meet for Exercise at Greensburgh, armed and equipped, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.*

BENJAMIN LODGE.

SONG.

BY R. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

THE wandring tar, who not for years has preſt
The widow'd partner of his day of reſt,
On the cold deck, far from her arms remov'd,
Still hums the ditty which his Suſan lov'd:
And while around the cadence rude is blown,
The boatſwain whiſtles in a ſofter tone.
The ſoldier, fairly proud of wounds & toil,
Pants for the pleaſure of his Nancy's ſmile,
But e'er the battle ſhould he liſt her cries,
The lover trembles, and the hero dies;
That heart, by war and honour ſteel'd to fear,
Droops at a ſigh, and ſickens at a tear.

ANECDOTES OF MEN OF EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

GEORGE le Fleur, a learned German author, tells us, that in the year 1529, there lived a man in Miſnia in Thuringia, named Nicholas Klumber, an eccleſiaſtic & provoſt of the great church, that by main ſtrength, and without the help of a pulley or other engine, took up a pipe of wine in a cellar, carried it into the ſtreet, and laid it upon a cart. The ſame author ſays. That there was a man at Mantua, named Rodomus, that could break a cable as thick as a man's arm, with as much eaſe as a brown thread.

Caius Marius, who was originally a cutler, and in the time of Galienus elected emperor by the ſoldiers, was ſo ſtrong a bodied man, that the veins of his hands appeared like ſinews. He could ſtop a cart drawn with horſes, and pull it back with his fourth finger; If he gave the ſtrongeſt man a fillip, it was felt like a blow on the forehead with a hammer: With two fingers he could break many things twiſted together.

The emperor Aurelian, as it is recorded in hiſtory by Flavious Vopiſcus, was very tall of ſtature, and of ſuch wonderful ſtrength, that in a pitched battle againſt the Samaritans, he killed in one day with his own hands forty eight of his enemies and in ſome ſkirmiſhes afterwards made, them up nine hundred and fifty.

Treaſury Department, Auguſt 3, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN *purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act providing for the ſale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north weſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the ſections or lots of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of Townſhip, which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, will be expoſed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittſburgh in Pennſylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the firſt day of December enſuing, unleſs the ſaid lots ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:*

1ſt. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States may ſpecially appoint for that purpoſe:

2d. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch lot or ſection.

3d. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint to attend the ſales for that purpoſe, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and the perſon who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States to direct the ſales, a certificate deſcribing the lot or ſection purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authoriſed to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury

SCHEDULE of the Section of Townſhips, or Fractional Parts of Townſhips, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in purſuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th of May, 1796.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.
1ſt RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip.		
28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35 a 36	640	each
2d Townſhip.		
19	1	40
20	170	70
21	185	
22	2	30
25	488	80
26 a 27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Townſhip.		
19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31 a 32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	16	20
5th Townſhip.		
6	139	20
12	476	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	450	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	80
36	640	
2d RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip		
28	7	20
34	64	50
3d Townſhip		
24 a 26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31 a 33	640	each
4th Townſhip		
11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22 a 36	640	each
5th Townſhip.		
5	630	
6 a 7	640	each
23 a 25	640	each
27 a 28	640	each
32 a 36	640	each
7th Townſhip.		
3	640	each
8th Townſhip.		
1 a 5	640	each
6	440	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Townſhip.		
6	640	
8	312	30
11	640	
13 a 14	640	each
19 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d RANGE.		
2d Townſhip		
14	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21 a 22	640	each
22	609	
25 a 26	640	each
3d Townſhip.		
9	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	630	
16 a 18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21 a 36	640	each
4th Townſhip.		
1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8 a 9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Townſhip.		
8 a 12	640	each
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
25 a 36	640	each
8th Townſhip.		
3 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
2d Townſhip.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	20
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 26	640	each
3d Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip.		
24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
34	615	
35 a 36	640	each
2d Townſhip.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	20
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 26	640	each
3d Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Townſhip.		
12 a 13	640	each
18 a 19	640	each
25	640	
30 a 36	640	each
9th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip.		
18	274	40
22	87	50
23	427	50
24	640	
26	70	
27	394	20
28	634	
29 a 30	640	each
31	18	
32	584	80
33 a 36	640	each
2d Townſhip.		
2	180	20
3	430	
4	448	
5	456	
6	454	80
7	250	
8	618	
9 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip.		
17	3	20
18	220	
21	8	50
22	166	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	151	80
28 a 30	640	each
33	58	
34 a 36	640	each
2d Townſhip.		
1	120	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	340	
8 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Townſhip.		
1	470	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Townſhip.		
1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	548	
6	556	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Townſhip.		
1	566	
2	571	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
15th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th RANGE.		
1ſt Townſhip.		
30	4	20
36	132	50
2d Townſhip.		
3	35	
4	625	
5 a 6	640	each
9	296	
10 a 11	640	each
14	30	
17 a 18	640	each
19	14	
20	496	
23 a 24	640	each
25	380	
26 a 36	640	each
4th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
16th Townſhip.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantity of lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Lots reſerved by the United States and alſo of thoſe formerly ſold—The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; the quantities in particular lots or ſections, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, and from the borough of Lancaſter to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, be carried three times a week in the mail-ſtages [Diſpatch] and that it will arrive every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at the Poſt Office, and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Poſt Office in the city, the ſame evenings.

That all letters intended to be ſent by the above mentioned Stages, after that day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the ſame at the reſpective offices.—This arrangement being adopted to accommodate thoſe whoſe trade and correſpondence require frequent opportunities to and from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Poſt paſſed but once a week.—The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to prevent the tranſportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States, where regular Poſts are eſtabliſhed, of which all perſons concerned will pleaſe to take notice.

To prevent perſons from acting under the plea of being ſtrangers to the law, the following extract from it is ſubjoined:

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon, other than the Poſtmaſter General or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall be concerned in ſetting up or maintaining any foot or horſe poſt, ſtage waggon or other ſtage carriage, on any eſtabliſhed poſt road, or any packet boat or other veſſel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the United States, and ſhall receive any letter or packet, other than newſpapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the ſame by ſuch foot or horſe poſt, ſtage waggon or other ſtage carriage, packet boat or veſſel, (excepting only ſuch letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of ſuch conveyance, and relating to the ſame, or to the perſon to whom any package or bundle in ſuch conveyance is intended to be delivered) every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to ſend letters or packets by a ſpecial meſſenger.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is alſo given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the ſame ſtages every Saturday evening, at the Poſt Office in Lancaſter, and will go on in a ſtage and four good horſes provided for the purpoſe, every Sunday morning, and return every Wedneſday evening, taking the route eſtabliſhed by law, which is through Yorktown, Carliſle and Shippenſburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horſeback. The mail ſtage from Lancaſter to Shippenſburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry ſix paſſengers, and no more, whoſe fare will be five dollars going, and the ſame returning, with the uſual allowance of baggage. And as the ſtages from Lancaſter to Philadelphia will from and after that day run thro' every day, ſuch paſſengers as pleaſe to avail themſelves of a paſſage in the mail ſtage from Shippenſburgh to Lancaſter may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful ſenſe of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their conſtant ſtudy to be punctual on every occaſion, and to furniſh good, ſafe and eaſy carriages, and ſober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 11, 1796.

N. B. Newſpapers will be carried for ſubſcribers as often as they may be pleaſed to order in every week.

Juſt opened and for Sale by

SAMUEL CREIGH,

AT *his Store next door to Mr. Wilſon's Ferry, a large and general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *conſiſting of* Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queen's ware, *which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh, or Country Produce.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 19, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of Frederick Beymer, two miles below the Forkes of Juniata, a ſorrel HORSE, about 8 years old, branded on the near fore ſhoulder, a ſtar in his face, a ſmall lump on the off leg occationed by a ſpavin, a ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, and ſaddle marks. The above reward will be given for the Horſe and thief, or four dollars for the Horſe alone if delivered to the ſubſcriber in Shippenſburgh.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

Auguſt 19, 1796.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has opened a GROCERY STORE *in the houſe of Mr.* Dunning, *nearly oppoſite the Market-houſe, where he has for ſale,*

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Port, Liſbon and Teneriffe wines, Brandy and Spirits, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, Powder and Lead, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line—which he intends diſpoſing of wholeſale and retail on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1796.

J. WRENSHALL,

Reſpectfully acquaints the Storekeepers in Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stone Store *in Second Street, lately occupied by William Semple, and has for Sale a large quantity of the following Articles—*

SUPERFINE *and ſecond broad cloths, white, blue and green hunt'd cloaks, ſtages, flannels, ſilks, ſilk and cotton, and cotton hoſe, dimities, fine long India nankeens, womens blue worſted hoſe plain and with clocks, pillow fuſtians, jeanets, bumbums and gurahs, bandano and barcelona handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilk and twiſt, jacket patterns, ginghams, black modes, Bengal ſtripes, ribbons of the neweſt patterns, romal and ſpotted handkerchiefs, muſlinets, table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, razors, ſciſſars, cook knives, butcher knives, ſhoe knives, curling irons, gilt, plated, paper and metal buttons, white chapel needles, ſmiths anvils and vices, iron candleſticks, plated and braſs knockers, caſt ſteel, chiſſels and gouges, cloak pins, watch chains and ſeals, horn and ivory combs, double bolted padlocks, braſs portmanteau locks, ſpectacles, &c. &c.*

Which he is determined to ſell for Caſh on reaſonable terms—he has likewiſe ſuch correſpondents with the moſt reſpectable Manufacturers in Great Britain, from whom he will have a regular ſupply.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO THOUSAND Acres of patented land in Randolph county, ſtate of Virginia, about 18 or 20 miles above Clarkſburgh, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river.—Theſe lands were ſurveyed and patented in 500 acre tracts, and will be ſold either together or ſeperately, and on ſuch terms as may ſuit induſtrious ſettlers. The proprietor gave ten pounds per thouſand for locating at an early period, when there was a choice of land in that country. The corner trees by the different patents appear to be white and black oak, hickory and ſugar. The ſurveyor's report ſays, "That the land is well timbered and watered, and generally of a good quality, and is about 100 miles from Pittſburgh, to which place it is navigable." Independent of the quality of the ſoil, which is rich, that circumſtance alone, will make theſe lands an object of attention.

For terms apply to Daniel Semple, Eſq. Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber at Smith's Grove.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Auguſt 8 1796

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the common of Pittſburgh, a bright Sorrel Mare with a blaze in her face, left foot white, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 8 years old, the above reward will be given for bringing ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, together with reaſonable charges.

ISAAC [illegible]

July 28, 1796.

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